



THE CROWN



JUDICIAL
INTERPRETS LAW

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

The Supreme Court of Canada is the highest court in Canada's judicial system, and has the final say on all legal and social issues in Canada. It is composed of nine judges, including the Chief Justice of Canada, who are nominated by the Prime Minister and appointed by the Governor General and Cabinet.

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

The Federal Court of Appeal hears appeals of decisions from other federal courts or tribunals and the vast majority of its decisions are final. This court holds hearings across the country in matters of federal law.

COURT MARTIAL APPEAL COURT OF CANADA

The Court Martial Appeal Court is composed of federal and provincial judges who are named by the governor-in-council. This court hears appeals from the military courts of the Canadian Armed Forces.

TAX COURT OF CANADA

The Tax Court of Canada hears and determines appeals on matters arising under the various statutes relating to taxation. It was founded as a continuation of the Tax Review Board.

MILITARY COURTS

Courts martial are formal military courts presided over by independent military judges. Military courts are similar to civilian criminal courts, and are designed to deal with serious offences. There are two kinds of court martial, general and standing. Courts martial can be held anywhere in the world.

FEDERAL COURTS

The Federal Court judges claims by or against the federal government, federal-provincial disputes, and matters such as those relating to maritime law, copyright, patent and trademark law, and federal taxation statutes.

FEDERAL BOARDS AND TRIBUNALS

Certain boards and tribunals that contain judicial and quasi-judicial functions, such as the Canada Energy Regulator, and the Canadian Transportation Agency, are designated courts of record that are subject to review by the Federal Court of Canada.